Some of these constructions can be seen in the lines below from a story by Francis Fox in Ottawa, another dialect of Ojibwe. The story appears in Nichols 1988: 45-6. The practical orthography of the original is retained. Doubled vowels are long: *ii* = *î*. Abbreviations AI, II, TA, and TI represent verbal categories ANIMATE INTRANSITIVE, etc. The number 3 represents third person proximate, and 3' third person obviative. Contrasts can be seen here between conjunct and independent (INDEP) orders, between animate intransitives ('walk') and inanimate intransitives ('dark'), and between proximate (a man) and obviative (a bear).

Gii-pagdosed	*iidig*	*gaa-dbikak.*
PAST-AI.CONJUNCT.set.out.walking.3	apparently	PAST-II.CONJUNCT.be.dark.INAN.3

'So after it got dark he had to set out on foot.

Mkoon	*iidig*	*gaa-zhi-nkweshkwaad.*
bear.ANIM.3'	apparently	PAST-in.a.certain.way-TA.CONJUNCT.meet.3/3'

That's how he came to meet the bear.

"Aanpii-sh	*ezhaayin?"*	*wdigoon-sh*	*ge.*
where-then	AI.CONJUNCT.go.2	TA.INDEP.tell.3'/3-then	and

"Where are you going?" the bear asked.

"Ann Arbor,",	*wdinaan*	*ge.*
	TA.INDEP.say.3/3'	and

"Ann Arbor".

"Ka-ni-waawiidsemi,"	*kido*	*giiwenh*	*wa*	*mko.*
FUTURE-off-AI.INDEP.walk.together.2+1	AI.INDEP.say.3	QUOT	3	bear.ANIM

"Why don't we walk together?" the bear suggested.'

Mithun, Marianne. 1999. The Languages of Native North America. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.